

WINTER No. 2014

Read the *Hawaiian Gazette*
(Semi-Weekly).

Latest charges against Rev. Mr. Mackintosh by the Bishop are concerning happenings of the past summer. In both cases Rev. Mr. Mackintosh acted to comply with the wishes of people to get married. He admitted into the church in some degree at one time a Hebrew and at another a Chinaman. The Hebrew is a young business man of this city whose wife is an estimable Hawaiian young lady. The Chinaman's wife is also a Hawaiian. It is claimed by the Bishop that these people had repeated communication with the church merely carry out their matrimonial plans. It is represented that the Chinaman does not understand at all what has been done and that the Hebrew accepted baptism with reserva-

Owner.	New Planted.	1 to 3 Years.	Bea- ring.
L. B. Maynard . . .		9,000	
T. McKinley . . .	3,000		5,000
Kawalli Coffee Co. .	6,000		5,000
J. Hamilton . . .	2,000		3,000
A. Waitjen . . .		1,000	4,000
E. W. Barnard . . .	4,000	5,000	30,000
J. Walber . . .		2,500	2,500
D. Walber . . .			7,000
Yabuta . . .	12,000		10,000
Honda . . .		8,000	6,000
Furusha . . .		5,000	6,000
Okada . . .	12,000		6,000
L. E. Swain . . .			2,000
C. H. Swain . . .		5,000	
C. Gertz . . .	10,000		7,000
C. Gardner . . .	2,000		4,000
H. Meier . . .	2,000		4,000
H. Bischoff . . .	2,000	1,000	3,000
P. Carvalho . . .			8,000
R. Low . . .			12,000
Okamura . . .		15,000	12,000
W. Straw . . .		2,000	
C. Steele . . .		5,000	5,000
J. Maltrow . . .	5,000		

The men at McKinley are very much in doubt. Yesterday work was resumed on some of the barracks buildings. At one time it was reported that there would be no movement whatever from the camp.

The very latest was that the Engineers and one battalion of the First New York would remain at McKinley

The typhoid fever was soon broadcast and effectively during the time ordinary rules of sanitation were disregarded at the military camps. There are now said to be in the neighborhood of half a hundred cases of the serious fever. Six trained nurses of the city have been added to the force at the hospital and with the careful attention the men are receiving, it is believed that the death rate will be very small.

Chas. Thurston, foreman at No. 1 Engine House, was on watch. Dr. Winslow, of the Government dispensary had come from his room in the place, attracted by the indistinct and unusual noises. Thurston was first to reach the bodies. He shouted to Dr. Winslow to keep back. The physician did not heed the warning and on touching one of the bodies received a shock that stunned him and burned his clothing, but he was able to keep on his feet.

Thurston pulled from the wire the

which for beauty and presence of mind.

Alohiha and his horse were killed about 12:30 and Hannan and Geertz came along but an instant later. Geertz says he knew there was a fire ahead of the one in which he was riding. He heard it.

Hackman Rose, when he saw that there was death in the street and something at work that laid men low as fast as they came, turned and drove rapidly as he could to the police station. Thurston telephoned to Central and to the Government Electric Station.

Deputy Gardner was watch officer at the police station. He went to the scene of the death level, talking with John Kapiha, Jackson and others. Guards were placed either side of the place of death in which were the bodies of the horse and the men. Lights were brought. The Burgesses placed large lamps on the inside, illuminating the street.

A crowd of thirty or forty people out late came to look.

Chas. Geertz, the man who survived what portion he was subjected to of the shock that killed Hannan was taken into the fire station. In a few minutes he was able to talk, though greatly excited and weeping and almost wallowing over the fearful end of his chum. Said Geertz: "I thought I saw a man lying in the mud and called to the driver to pull up. It was raining hard, but he heard me. Tom and I approached the body, thinking it might be one of our friends from camp, as a number of the boys were in town. Tom said, 'We must get him up and out of this.' Tom caught hold of the man and fell beside him. At the same instant I touched the man and down I went. I was hurt for only a minute or so. I remember hearing our driver leave with his outfit as he shouted something. He was scared half to death and wanted to get away. Dr. Winslow and the fire house foreman came along just then. Tom was a mighty good boy in every way and we were close friends. We had been around town all evening and had engaged the Portuguese hack driver to take us home. The foreman, Mr. Thurston, pulled me away and saved my life and I pray God to bless him for it."

Chas. Thurston noticed the short circuit some time before the native and horse were killed and tried to telephone the fact of trouble, but on account of the wet weather and the trouble with the wires there was difficulty in getting connection and making a message understood. Mr. Thurston supposes that the wire was hanging down. His idea was to get some police there to keep people from rushing into danger. He supposes the native driver's horse was first struck and that the hackman left the seat to investigate and was killed before he could find out what had happened.

John Marshall, Al. Smith, Mr. Hauier and others of the Fire Station were early at the place. Marshall is an electrician and knew what the trouble was and appreciated the great danger to any who might happen that way. He was active in seeing that all were warned if possible. Smith took care of Geertz for some time, comforting and quieting the distracted soldier.

Dr. G. Waldo Burgess was prompt in coming to the assistance of Dr. Winslow. The briefest examination satisfied the physicians that Alohiha and Hannan were past all help. Dr. Emerson was at the morgue when the bodies arrived and made an official examination. He will submit an extended report to the police department for use in the investigation.

Stearns Buck, superintendent of the Government Electric Light Works, came to a knowledge of something wrong by the light going down in the Drill Shed, where the military ball was in progress. He went over to the Bungalow to telephone to his men and there learned of the double fatality.

Jan. Crane was secured from his home by Mr. Buck and with a ladder and the necessary implements or tools the electricians proceeded to investigate. It did not take very long to locate the cause of the killings.

The current for lighting the Fire Station comes through a wire from the Wall residence corner, Richards and King. The insulator peg sustaining the wire at that corner had broken. It was an old peg of common oak. This wire touched the return wire and was burned off by the contact. This left the live wire in the street. It is not an extremely rare mishap, but it is the first time the occurrence here has had the result of killing people. Mr. Buck says the whole of the line under his control is somewhat weather worn, but that what reconstruction work can be undertaken with the appropriation, is being prosecuted vigorously as possible. The wet weather made the son-

net certainly effective. When there has been rain wires placed over under the best constructive auspices is very dangerous. Mr. Buck had the broken peg and the glass insulator with the bits of wire running either way, all in his possession last night.

Chas. Reeves, acting manager for the Telephone Exchange and system, came from the office, where he has his rooms. He had been on the watch all night, expecting that there might be an interruption of some sort on account of the severity of the storm. Reeves took a deep interest in the tragic affair. He has a slight limp, the result of being knocked from the top of a pole by a current while at his calling in the States.

Marshal Brown said last night that he considered the affair one of the most serious matters that had arisen during his incumbency of the office of chief of police. He thought that it would be essential to ascertain the exact facts in every detail, with a view not only to settling all question concerning the deaths of Hannan and Alohiha, but for use in the future.

The Military authorities at Camp McKinley and Otis and in town were startled by news of the fearful incident of the night and were eager to learn all about it. An order was sent in to have the body of Hannan taken to the undertaker's, and E. A. Williams fetched it from the morgue to his place of business. This was permitted by the police upon the approval of Marshal Brown. The Marshal also sent word to all men on beats to watch for short circuits and to report on had wires anywhere without delay.

It was a sad thing to see Alohiha, a hearty, happy, hard-working native, and Hannan, the soldier far from home, dead without any suggestion or thought of danger and their limp bodies placed side by side in the police patrol wagon.

(From Monday's Daily.) Saturday morning Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, acting coroner, empaneled the following jury to inquire into the cause of death of Thomas Hannan and Alohiha, victims of Friday night's tragedy, viz: T. V. King, Ed. Paris, A. Peyser, John Kuana, John Mahuko and Albert Trask.

The jurors were duly sworn and were then shown the body of Alohiha, which had been placed at the Station house. The body bore a natural appearance, there being no burns to indicate the horrible manner in which he died. The jury was unanimous in the belief that the man had not come into direct contact with the live wire itself, but was killed through contact with the horse, which had evidently struck the wire, forming a complete circuit.

After having viewed the body of Alohiha the jury was taken to the undertaking rooms of E. A. Williams on Fort street, where the body of Thomas Hannan had been removed. His body, like that of Alohiha, showed no signs of the violent manner in which he met death.

After examining the bodies the jury was excused until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour they again convened for the purpose of taking the testimony of witnesses who were at the scene of the tragedy shortly after it occurred.

The first witness to be called was Charles Thurston, foreman of No. 1 Engine Company, who testified in substance as follows: Friday night at about 12:50 he was awakened by a very heavy rainfall, that he arose and went through the engine house, as is his custom on being aroused, to see that everything was all right, and on his returning up stairs he heard some one groaning, and, looking out of the front window, saw a hack standing in the street, with the horse lying down and in close proximity, at right angles to the horse, was the form of a man. He at once put on his clothes and ran out into the street, where he found Geertz clinging to the body of Hannan and, instinctively knowing that it was electricity that was causing the trouble he had presence of mind enough to grasp Geertz by the shoes, which served as a partial non-conductor, and pulled him from connection with the live wire, thus breaking the circuit with which Geertz was being affected. He then assisted Geertz into the engine house, where he was cared for by Drs. Winslow and Burgess. He then ran out into the street to keep the crowd from coming in contact with the wire.

The next witness called was Charles Geertz, who was at Hannan's side at the time the accident occurred and who so narrowly escaped the same fate. Geertz told the following story in substance: I have known Tom Hannan for about four months. He belonged to Company L of the Second U. S. Engineers, now stationed at Camp McKinley, of which I am also a member. We have been chums during the time we have known one another and were together much of the time when off duty. Friday evening we came down town together and went first to the Pantheon saloon, where we met two sailors from the Bennington. We four then went to a Japanese ice cream parlor and had some cream. After eating the ice cream we returned to the Pantheon, where we remained for a short time and then took in the Chinese quarter. It had commenced to rain and we engaged a carriage to take us up to camp; this was about 12:30. We drove up King street and had gone about three blocks when the driver stopped his horse and said: 'Something is wrong; there is a man lying in the mud in the street.' He started to get out of the carriage to see what the trouble was, when Tom told him to remain in the carriage and look after his

horse; that he would see what the trouble was. Tom then got out of the cab and walked over to where the man was lying in the street. I following closely behind him. When Tom reached the man he stooped over to raise him up. As he touched him he cried out 'Oh!' and fell back into my arms. The instant his body touched me I felt a terrible shock and knew that we were entangled in a live electric wire. When Tom fell into my arms we both dropped to the ground together and his legs were thrown across mine. After we struck the ground I shouted for help and then I remember no more until after Mr. Thurston pulled me away from Tom. The shock was terribly strong and I feel the effects of it yet. I was taken into the dispensary and given a drink of liquor, which gave me strength, after which I was put to bed in the fire house and given something by the doctor to make me sleep. Hannan was between 28 and 30 years old. He told me that he originally came from Tennessee or some of those Southern States. He told me that he had a father somewhere in the East.

When asked if Hannan was a strong, healthy man, Geertz replied: 'Yes, sir, he was quite healthy.'

Mrs. Burgess, who lives opposite No. 1 fire house, on King street, was the next witness to be called. She said that she was awakened by the heavy down pour of rain and had arisen to see if the rain was coming in through the windows, which were open. She looked out of the window and saw a hack driving by, but thought that the horse attached to it was white. She then went to the back part of the house to close the shutters, after which she again went to the front room and looked out of the window toward King street and saw a hack standing in the street. Just then she heard some one cry out and groan. She put her head out of the window to see what was the matter, when she heard a man shout 'Help! Help!' Believing that something serious had happened she called her son, Dr. G. Waldo Burgess, who at once went to the scene of the accident, while she lighted lamps and placed them on the land.

John Rodriguez, the Portuguese hack driver, better known as Joe Ross, was called to the stand to give his version of the accident. His testimony brought out no new facts, as it simply corroborated the evidence of Geertz. He stated that as soon as he saw Hannan and Geertz fall he became frightened and drove as fast as he could to the police station and reported the matter to the police.

Dr. Winslow was next called to the stand and stated that he was in the employ of the Hawaiian Government and was located in the Government dispensary on King street. That he had passed the place on his bicycle where the accident occurred at about 12:30 and had noticed no obstruction in the street. He went to his room, which is off the dispensary, and was preparing to retire when the electric light in his room suddenly went out. He stepped out on the land to see if the street lamps were still lighted, when he heard Geertz shouting for help. He ran out into the street in his underclothes and ran into an electric wire and received a severe shock. He examined both bodies and immediately tried to force respiration, which is customary in cases of apparent death caused by an electric shock, but without avail.

James C. Crane, a lineman connected with the Government electric light station, was next called and he testified to having been summoned over the telephone by his superior, Mr. Buck, the electric light superintendent to report at once with his tools at No. 1 fire house, which he did, minutes later, where the trouble was and telephoned his linemen, Mr. Crane, to cut out the trouble, which was done. The wire that had conveyed the fatal current. He stated that he found an insulator pin broken which sustained the deadly wire, having become rotten after years of service, but the same wire was held by another, which was used for conveying current in another direction.

Stearns Buck, superintendent of the Government electric light plant, was the next witness called and stated that the first intimation that he had of any trouble on the lines was when he noticed the lights in the ball room where he was in attendance, become dim, and he at once telephoned to the station to ascertain, if possible, the cause. He afterwards learned, however, where the trouble was and telephoned his linemen, Mr. Crane, to cut out the trouble, which was done. He stated that the defective pin had probably been in use for fifteen years, but did not believe that it was the cause of calamity or its breaking was in any way connected with the casualty. He said that he had been in the Government's employ for about a year, and during that time had made many improvements in the system, but had not as yet made any in the locality of the accident, but was making them as fast as the means in his possession would permit.

It is evident that Marshal Brown and the coroner intend leaving no stone unturned in determining where the blame, if any, should be fixed. They have secured the assistance of the Inquest of Fred J. Cross, electrical engineer and expert who pled Mr. Buck with some very pertinent questions. At this point it was suggested by Attorney General W. O. Smith that they adjourn to the scene of the accident to give the jurors an opportunity of seeing the place and from there adjourn until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

NEW MAN LIKED

Favorable Impression Made By the Chinese Consul.

SUCCESS OF RECEPTION TO HIM

Hall of United Society Thronged With Leading Citizens—Some of the Guests Seen.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The reception of the Chinese societies and merchants to Consul Yang Wei Pin and his secretary, took place in the rooms of the United Chinese Society from 3 to 5 yesterday afternoon.

YANG WEI PIN.
Chinese Consul.

For the occasion the great hall of the society was elaborately decorated with flowers and green vines. In the dining room light lunch and refreshments were served during all of the two hours. J. W. Chapman was in charge there.

Guests were met at the top of the stairs by a committee consisting of Chim Ming, Lee Chu, C. Hock Chow, and C. Yark Nam. Chu Gem, T. Kat Poo, C. Ding Sin and Yim Quon introduced the guests. Goo Kim, Wong Kwai, Ahlo and W. Y. Afong entertained the visitors in the club rooms. A native orchestra furnished music. The following were among the large number of people present:

Minister Damon, Attorney-General Smith, Chief Justice Judd, Associate Justice Whiting, Judge Perry, Judge Peterson, Postmaster-General Ott, Collector of Customs McStocker, General King, Minister Sewall, Consul Haywood, Consul Kenny, Consul Vossion, Consul Canavarro, W. C. Weedon, C. M. Cooke, H. W. Schmidt, E. D. Tenney, C. S. Desky, C. M. V. Forster, J. S. Walker, T. R. Walker, George W. Smith, M. D. Monsarrat, A. B. Wood, Marshal Brown, Fred. B. Ont, Capt. L. T. Kenake, George L. Desha, M. A. Gonsalves, Dr. C. B. Cooper, J. F. Hackfeld, Rev. W. M. Kincaid, Rev. J. Leaningham, Herbert L. Austin, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, Lieut. Hirsch, Rev. Kong Yin Tet, A. L. C. Atkinson, Wray Taylor, Dr. H. V. Murray, Henry Smith, Rev. Carl Schwartz, Captain Saxton, Lieut. Merriam, Lieut. Goodale, David Dayton, Herman Pocke, Major Langfitt, F. W. Macfarlane, A. S. Cleghorn, George C. Potter, Major H. A. Bartlett, Wm. H. Wright, Captain Springett, Captain Draper, W. Horace Wright, E. Norrie, L. A. Rostin, Rev. J. F. Lane, Commander Tausig, Ensign Campbell, Cadet Hayden, Charles Creighton, Rev. T. D. Garvin, J. G. Spencer, Mr. F. W. Damon and 57 pupils from Mills College.

Mr. Yang Wei Pin, the new Consul, was quite at ease as the chief man of honor in the notable gathering. He is

an individual of striking appearance and in his rich native costume would attract attention in a company of hundreds. He looks to the manner born and is already tremendously popular in the Chinese colony. The consulate headquarters for the present will be in the rooms of the United Chinese Society, where the reception was held yesterday. So soon as the new official gets his bearings thoroughly he will establish himself nicely in a fine mansion facing Thomas Square. The attaches of the legation, First and Second Secretaries are bright and prepossessing young men of the race. The first secretary speaks English quite well.

"Mother" Carter Dead.

Mrs. S. M. Carter, mother of Judge A. W. Carter, died a few minutes before 12 o'clock last night. She had been ill about three months. Her age was 63. Funeral arrangements will be made this forenoon.

Mrs. Carter arrived in the islands in 1852. Children surviving her are: Miss H. L. Hempstead, Fred W. Carter, Mrs. Oran Kitley, of Port Ludlow, Wash.; A. W. Carter, Mrs. J. L. Young, J. H. Carter, Miss F. M. Carter and Mrs. F. T. P. Waterhouse.

BACK FOR TRIAL

Bicycle Collision Case to Be Heard Again.

Master Responsible for Negligence of Servant—View of Supreme Court on Matter.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The Supreme Court yesterday reversed the decision of the District Court in the case of Sam Kalua vs. D. G. Camarinos. This was an action to recover damages for personal injuries received by plaintiff through the alleged negligence of defendant's servant, one Kando, in driving a horse and wagon against plaintiff, who at the time was riding a bicycle, thereby injuring plaintiff and breaking his bicycle. The defendant in his answer alleges that at the time the accident occurred, he was carrying on the business of the estate of P. G. Camarinos, deceased, and that the said Kando was employed by him to drive the horse and wagon in connection with the business of the estate of deceased, and that said Kando was in his employ as administrator, and maintained that he should not be held liable in his individual capacity. The District Court thought likewise and gave judgment for defendant.

The Supreme Court, in its decision, says: "Kando was employed by the defendant and the alleged trespass was committed by Kando while driving the wagon in the scope of his employment in the fruit store business. Defendant was his master. According to well settled law not disputed by defendant, the master is responsible to third persons for injuries through the negligence of his servant while acting within the scope of his employment. This is so because every master is bound to employ servants that are both skillful and careful. So far as third persons are concerned, Kando was the servant of defendant. Plaintiff's appeal sustained and judgment appealed from reversed. The case should be proceeded with against defendant as an individual upon its merits."

A certificate of appeal has been filed to the decree signed by Judge Perry October 10, wherein judgment for \$1,000 was rendered in favor of Russell Colegrove vs. S. S. City of Columbia.

In the ejectment case of C. W. Booth vs. G. C. Beckley et al., judgment has been rendered, dismissing plaintiff's complaint with costs.

Judge Perry spent the day listening to arguments of counsel in the case of Lam Sam Chin vs. H. A. Heen, bill for accounting and cancellation of mortgage. Lyle Dickey for plaintiff; L. A. Thurston for defendant.

A PRETTY DANCE

Hop of N. G. H. Officers to Army and Navy Officers.

SEASON OF UNALLOYED PLEASURE

Drill Shed Was in Handsome Attire. Attendance of About 500. The Workers.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The reception and ball of the N. G. H. officers to the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, given at the drill shed last evening, was, as it promised to be, the social event of the season. Fully 500 of the most prominent people of the city were present. Dancing began at 9 o'clock and was not over until 2 this morning. Guests began to arrive at 8:30. At 9 the hall was filled.

Company A's room was used by ladies and D's by gentlemen. B's drill room and social hall were open to guests. G's was occupied by the refreshment committee.

The reception committee received guests at the door and escorted them into the dance hall. Most active among committeemen were, Major Potter, Captain Pratt and Captain Berger, of the President's staff; Colonel Fisher, Major Jones, Major Cooper, Captain Schaefer, Captain Ashley, Captain Myers and Lieut. Forster of the field. They were assisted by Captain Paul Smith, Captain L. T. Kenake, Lieut. Pettie, Lieut. Fetter and Lieut. Klemme.

The decorations were simple, but very attractive. A 60-foot American flag was suspended across the doorway, shutting in the dance hall. Above were code flags, tastefully arranged. Palm leaves, in an upright position, were distributed thickly down the walls, adding a distinctive tropical effect. On the stage was a dense arrangement of foliage, with a background of woodland scenes from the flies of the stage. To the right and left were brass Austrian field pieces, and in the center the American flag, regimental flag, presented by President Dole August 12, gracefully draped. Capt. Camara and Lieut. Klemme, of the decoration committee, and Maj. Jones, Capt. Paul Smith and Lieut. Costa bedecked the hall in its ball robes.

Capt. Pratt, Capt. Kenake, Capt. Ashley, Capt. Paul Smith and Lieut. C. M. V. Forster officiated on the floor committee. Capt. Pratt was floor manager. The work of this committee was most arduous, but was successfully carried out. Visiting officers were introduced, one by one, after which sailing was comparatively smooth. As usual with army and navy officers they were able to "do the rest," and entered into the spirit of the occasion with due zeal.

The program contained twelve numbers, waltzes, two-steps, polkas and lancers, with four extras. At 11 o'clock a half hour was taken for refreshments. Sweet-meats, ice cream, coffee, tea, other light drinks, etc., were served.

There being so many present it is impossible to give anything like a list of the guests. Gen. King and staff were among the number; Col. Barber was ailing, but Lieut. Col. Stackpole and the staff attended. Officers from both camps were received. Commander Tausig, staff and officers of the Benington were present most of the evening. The Government was represented by Minister Damon and wife, the other members of the Cabinet being either away or physically unable to attend.

The affair passed off most pleasantly. All of the visitors took occasion, before leaving, to cordially thank the committeemen for the pleasant evening.

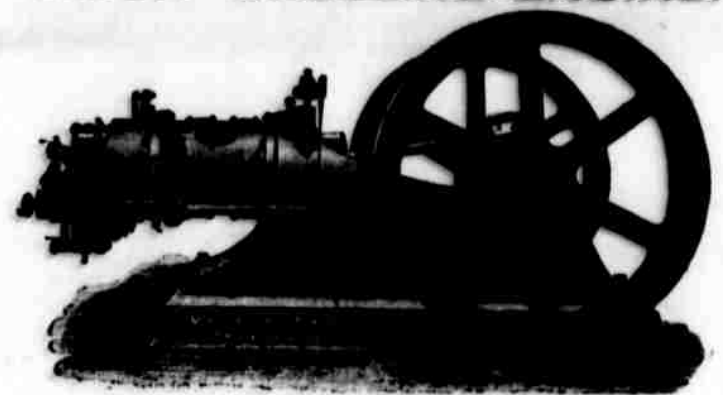
Eczema, scald head, hives, itchininess of the skin of any sort, instantly and permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any chemist's, 50 cents.



COLONEL JAMES A. SEXTON.

The new head of the Grand Army of the Republic has an excellent record as a soldier. Colonel James A. Sexton was only 17 years of age when he enlisted for service in the civil war, throughout which he served with gallantry and great credit to himself. He resides in Chicago.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.,

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

We Don't Want Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

The "Iolani" and the "Australia" have brought to the
Pacific Hardware Co.,
large lines of seasonable goods. A few

Hygienic Refrigerators

(each compartment removable for cleaning), for those who want the best.

Philadelphia Lawn Mowers

(High and low wheel.)

Mechanics Tools, Agricultural Implements, Shelf Hardware and many articles you have been looking for.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

—LIMITED.—

Fort Street.



Vapo-Cresolene

WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

CRESOLINE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effectual means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. See descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

MANY CUSTOMERS

Have asked us why we have not advertised any more of the elegant, large Verandah Willow Rockers. We will answer them all here by saying that it has been utterly impossible for us to secure a single one of them for a whole month—but now we have a few more. These are just like the others—large, roomy, comfortable seats.

HARTSHORN SPRING WINDOW SHADES

are the best made—everyone knows that. You need not have any bother with these shades, as they stay where they are put.

Our only object in speaking of these shades is to call your attention to them. They are like the verandah chairs—hard to keep in stock.

HAIR MATTRESSES

made from the finest curled hair obtainable, are the most comfortable mattresses known and are a sure cure for aching bones.

THE FURNITURE MART OF THE TOWN.

We are daily showing you the utter impossibility of trying to better our prices. No matter how deeply others cut to obtain your trade, we still carry the best goods at prices that are lower than they should be—quality considered. This fall we are making a strong bid for your trade, not only by the lowness of our prices, but also by the beauty of our stock. You can fairly revel in artistic designs and attractive styles. Never have we shown such variety and quantity.

AN OLD PARLOR SUITE
Can be given new life under our hands. Let us upholster any furniture of yours that needs it.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.
KING & BETHEL STS.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

A Chat About Our Plans.

We have delayed making answer to the volley of interested inquiries that have been made on all sides since the announcement that we had leased larger quarters in the Waverley Block—that we would not carry dry goods in the future—not that we didn't want to take the public into our confidence, but that when we did speak it might be from well-developed plans. The framework of the great business we hope to build here is constructed at last.

The success you've given us in our past business assures us our methods are approved. We are glad. We've tried hard to give you the best possible service—and we start into the broader field with great achievements behind us—and high aims and ambitions before us. You'll feel at home in the "Greater Store" because it'll have the familiar ways.

As purveyors to the public in all that is best, reasonable in price—quality considered—in

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE.

We shall occupy our accustomed place—in the lead. We shall be there by virtue of our deserts. Those lines are to have more room than they've ever had.

EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY
at prices that will not affect the pocket of the most economical—as long as they want good goods—with us.

COMPLETE IN ITS THREE LINES,
COMPLETE IN EACH LINE.

Our island customers may always depend upon us to send them the best that money will buy. When in town make our store your headquarters.

We are to be congratulated upon our great acquisition—and you upon the great advantages the greater store will afford. May we prosper jointly.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,

Waverley Block,
Bethel Street.
Groceries, Hardware,
Crockery.

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1898.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W



HOTEL WAIALUA.

This is Roberts' reproduction of Architect Traphagen's sketch of the new Hotel Waialua, now in process of construction at Waialua, this island. This place is a health resort on the Oahu railway and the railway company is to build the hotel, which will have

a group of cottages, tropical grounds and a recreation park. Maj. Curtis P. Lauka will be manager of the hotel, which will cater to tourists, but will have special accommodations for families. The hotel will be opened soon after the beginning of next year. Waialua is a most delightful place, with fine fresh and sea water bathing, with

mountains close in the rear and with much historical lore. In the neighborhood is a large sugar plantation and, of course, the railway trip carries the passenger through three other plantations and along the sea coast and around Barber's Point. The Hotel Waialua is bound to be a popular resort.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1909.

THE JUDGE AND THE GENERAL.

The issue between General King and Judge Wilcox has nothing whatever to do with the guilt or innocence of the officers who have, we believe, committed a serious offense for which they should have been punished. The issue between General King and Judge Wilcox is this: The Judge while on the bench charged General King, who was not before him on any warrant, and could not be heard, with the serious offense of failing to discharge his duty as an officer of the United States Government. As a specification of that general charge the Judge repeated a current report about town that the general instead of pursuing the offending officers, remained in bed, could not be seen, but gave a dinner party the evening of the same day. This charge is entirely separate and distinct from the charges against the two riotous officers and the treatment accorded them. The Judge also, from the bench, publicly charged the military officials with failure of duty in the matter of instituting court-martial proceedings. This charge has nothing to do with the disorderly conduct of the two officers. It is a charge against a high commissioned officer of the Government, which will subject him to punishment if he is guilty of it.

As to the court-martial, General King declares that he has done that, and only that, which the rules of the American military service require in cases of the kind in view. As to being in bed during the day and attending a dinner party General King flatly contradicts the statement, and distinctly charges that the Judge has made a public statement from the bench that is untrue.

Whether the statement made by the Judge regarding General King, that he has neglected his duties, is true or not, is not discussed here. We simply present the issue in the case and say that true or not the charge was unnecessary to the decision of the case at bar and should not have been made in the general's absence.

The sympathies of the Advertiser are with Judge Wilcox in his efforts to keep order in town. We stand by him whenever, and wherever he exerts his lawful authority. We will go further and stand by him if he can prove that General King is guilty of the offenses charged, though he was accused without any hearing in the case.

The Advertiser strongly insisted on the punishment of the two disorderly officers. It does so still. It's comments on the charge of a serious offense committed by General King, made from the bench is an entirely distinct matter.

We also state that there are persons and journals here that will be delighted to see a conflict between the civil government and the military. As one of them said last week, "you wanted annexation, now you will get enough of it." As there will be an important army post here, it behooves the local authorities, while insisting upon the full observance of local laws, to avoid in all possible ways, unnecessary friction with its officers.

It is to be regretted that General King takes such a serious view of the case. At the same time, an officer who is conscious of having done his duty, will naturally make a serious matter out of what an irresponsible looker-on may consider a very trifling affair.

COL. PARKER'S VIEWS.

In the interview with Col. Parker published in the Chicago Times-Herald, and republished in this paper on the 19th inst., it is inferred by some that the colonel entirely failed to give the early missionaries credit for giving the natives instruction in the industries or in the art of agriculture. He did not intend to do so, for he expressed while here much veneration for the labor and self devotion of those early missionaries.

Those who in loyalty to their ancestors, challenge Col. Parker's comments, must remember that he made his conclusions from what he actually saw while here. When he saw only a handful of natives engaged in mechanical work—Chinese and Japanese mechanics everywhere—the Chinese raising all of the vegetables—the Chinese to his great astonishment, raising even the taro and selling poi to the natives—the Portuguese raising small fruits and flowers, and hardly a native engaged in that branch of horticulture—the Chinese and the Japanese taking the place of the natives generally in the catching of fish—he naturally concluded that the race was "played out," or had never been instructed in these arts. He, with singular enthusiasm, believed that the native race is capable of recuperation,

and is not "played out." As he saw nowhere any evidence of skill in these arts, although the first generation of natives, under the missionary rule is still in existence to some extent, as he saw few natives, if any, engaged in the profitable business of raising small fruits and vegetables; as he saw, moreover, a large importation of these articles from California, he naturally inferred that the natives never had any systematic training in these ways. For, if they had, why should they remain idle? If the generation now passing away had been grounded in industrial training, it was, he believed, contrary to all experience and history that the children of this generation should be destitute as a class of any agricultural skill.

It is a fact that the early missionaries did, so far as their many and burdensome clerical duties permitted, give the natives instruction in several simple arts. But no attempt was made to educate them as agriculturists.

And why? Simply because the natives, as a rule, could not and did not cultivate their own kulaas better than the white people could. They caught fish with more skill than the white people. Moreover, there was, on most of the islands, no sale for the produce. The native families raised their own food, and did not buy it. There were no purchasers of food, excepting the whalers who called once a year and bought little. If an ambitious native raised an extra amount of taro, he could not sell it.

Nor had the natives, for many years, any "wants" and if any, they were easily satisfied. What incentive was there to work for that which he really did not want? The "civilized" white man wants everything in sight. Give him a million of dollars and he will use it in supplying his wants. But the native, like the Princess Ruth, would abandon a palace, and live on a lapa, because accustomed to it. In later years, however, many wants have appeared, and the social condition is modified.

We who regard with the profoundest interest the relation of the early missionaries to the natives, regret that careful and accurate records of the details of that relationship have not been generally preserved. A vast amount of knowledge, bearing on ethnological questions has been lost.

DEFACING THE STREETS.

We republish, in another column, the law forbidding the affixing of posters and advertisements on buildings, bridges, fences and trees without permission of the owners; also the law regulating the limits of encroachments on the streets, in fixing awnings, shades, or balconies. The placing of signs is also carefully regulated by law.

The attention of this paper has been called to the many violations of these laws. On inspection and inquiry, it appears that these laws, although dead letters, are not enforced as they should be.

There is a disposition in all places to encroach on public property, to obstruct the streets and roads, in the interests of trade. Unless public sentiment calls for a strict enforcement of the laws, in this regard, unlawful occupation becomes finally so general, and so many people are guilty of violating them, it is impossible to enforce the laws, without causing much inconvenience, and loss of money. It is important, therefore, to promptly enforce these laws, before they become obsolete.

A remarkable instance of the consequences of neglecting to enforce these rules, which forbid encroachments on public property, is seen in the city of New York. The people have paid full value for all land taken for streets. The city, representing the public, holds as a public trust, the soil from house line to house line. Many years ago, the Common Council of the city granted licenses, without legal authority to do so, to the owners of buildings to construct vaults for storage and other purposes underground and far into the streets. The courts have declared that this occupation is illegal; that no individual has the right to occupy for private use, any land belonging to the city, in trust for the people. The land so occupied all over the city is valued at millions of dollars. But as the owner of nearly every building in the city has violated the law, any attempt now made to recover the city's rights is defeated in various ways. The property owners stand together in preventing any action being taken against themselves.

This case was cited, some years ago, by a noted writer on self government, in order to show that laws were of no value unless public sentiment sustained and demanded their enforcement.

For the same reason, if this community permits the laws which forbid encroachments on the public streets to lapse, public sentiment will, in time, declare against any enforcement.

They say that when a dog barks at night in Japan the owner is arrested and sentenced to work a year for the neighbors that were disturbed. The dog gets off easier, simply being killed.

CONCILIATION.

The incident of the controversy between Judge Wilcox and General King will be, unfortunately, the substance of much lively description in the letters of the many newspaper correspondents here. As usual there will be in some cases, gross exaggeration, and the idea will be encouraged that there is a serious conflict between the civil and military authorities. The incident of the controversy might well pass without further notice, were it not that the correspondence by the next mail may tend to do us harm at a time when our political future is about to be defined by a law of Congress.

We are aware of the silent, but powerful influence of the War Department in Washington. It is an organization with political connections in every direction. Moreover, it "stands by" the army. That is, in any conflict between it and the civil power, it naturally sides with the soldier.

It is certain that in the future the War Department will exercise a strong influence here both on its commercial and social sides. The officers of the Regular service are extremely sensitive about the honor of the corps, and at times are unreasonably so, and they "pull together" in protecting it. This strong esprit du corps leads them to punish by courts-martial, any member of the body who brings discredit upon it.

One of the reasons for the friction between the army and the civil authorities in so many places is, that there is a conflict of ideas and habits. There is no self government in an army. It is an absolute despotism. It is not a thinking machine, like the citizens of a community. It is an acting machine guided by the thought of one man. It is organized to kill men, and not to educate them or teach them democratic ideas. Its ideal man is a perfectly trained automaton, that is healthy and can shoot to kill. A regiment of men reaches its highest efficiency, when every man in it ceases to reason about things, and when, if a stupid order is given, will simply march into the "jaws of hell"—to a needless slaughter without asking any questions.

A system of this kind, when placed by the side of another system of social organization in which every man has the "born of Heaven" right to utter at any and all times, as much wisdom or nonsense, as he may please, and if there is anything to be done, every man has the right to get between the legs of every other man and entirely arrest progress—naturally creates friction.

In the garrison towns which, thank God, have been few in the United States, this friction is brought down to a minimum by the forbearance, common sense, and co-operation of both parties.

After the episode of last week, the need of harmony becomes evident.

Judge Wilcox is too loyal a man to have intentionally committed an indiscretion on the bench. No one has done more by steady and fixed opinions in political matters, to secure annexation.

We hope that if in any way the controversy of last week is continued elsewhere, and becomes more serious, that the fact of his intent in the matter will be fully appreciated.

THE APPEARANCE OF DISEASE.

Why has typhoid fever developed in the military camps near Diamond Head? This fever is no longer an unknown enemy. Modern medical science knows its hiding places, its habits, its movements. In every war before the last Franco-German war, disease had killed more men than guns. The Germans changed conditions during that war, and disease ceased to be terrible. They studied disease and the methods of fighting it, just as they studied the map of France and the French army.

Here are some three thousand men—a mere bagatelle of an army—camped in a place where, so far as human insight goes, fair conditions for preserving health prevail. No enemy is near to disarrange any plans that may be made to secure the very best conditions of living. Why then has typhoid fever appeared? Some one is responsible for its appearance. The fever is no longer an open enemy. It is no longer a hidden foe.

When the cholera appeared here in 1895, the Board of Health, through its prompt generalship, its active scouting by day and night, located the enemy and fiercely stamped it out. Until the facts are ascertained it will be idle to charge any one man with the responsibility for the appearance of typhoid fever. Naturally, the medical staff is primarily responsible. But, as a matter of fact, it may not be.

This important fact now appears in recent literature of the medical incidents of the war: The one exception to the unfortunate condition of the many camps established during the last six months, is that of the camp at Jacksonville, Florida. Its singular healthfulness, its surprising freedom from any kind of disease, "is due,"

says Dr. Donham, "not to the superior efficiency of the army discipline, but to the fact that the camp was within the municipal limits of Jacksonville, and that Jacksonville is an up-to-date town, and is served by efficient public officers. The mayor forbade the military men to dig ditches, exerting his authority as a municipal officer. All of the organic wastes of the camp were carried away by the city authorities and immediately burned in the public crematory."

The people of Jacksonville, in their severe losses from yellow fever, have paid dearly for their experience. They were keenly watchful when the camp was established within the city limits. The civil power was supreme in protecting the city against disease. The army obeyed the mayor. In this case, however, the military authorities were only too willing to seek the aid of the experienced and efficient public officers.

So that in the very spot where many openly declared that disease would immediately appear, because it was located in the hot climate of Florida, an army of 30,000 men has passed the summer months in perfect health. It is a signal instance of what may be done by intelligent brain work.

A NEW CATTLE DISEASE.

In a number of places in the State of California, the cattle are dying from a disease which the veterinary doctors term anthrax. In the northern part of the State there was a quarantine established against the cattle of the southern part of the State, where the disease prevailed, but it was removed owing to the lack of food in the lower counties. The disease is spreading. The only effective method, so far discovered, to check its rapid movement is to kill each animal afflicted with the disease and burn the carcass.

This disease, also, is fatal to man. The attention of the Board of Health has been called to this disease. There is a constant importation of cattle from the Coast, and in spite of the closest vigilance, there is danger that infected stock may be landed here.

The condition of stock in some of our islands is deplorable, and may in time cause a meat famine. The price of beef has already risen, and should it reach higher figures, it will make it impossible for the laborers on the plantations to use meat, at the present rate of wages.

The disease known as the "fluke" is unfitting the cattle and sheep for market. It continues to spread, and sadly discourages the ranchmen. Should it not be checked, we shall become importers of meat from Australia and California, in spite of our great cattle and sheep ranges.

While the advanced price of meat may not disturb the wealthy people, it would deprive the poor people of one of the necessities of life, and reduce the diet of those who live on fixed salaries.

AN UNUSUAL SURGEON.

Owing to the haste made necessary by circumstances, in organizing a great volunteer army, many incompetent men have been appointed to high offices. One Dr. Huidekoper of New York City was appointed chief medical officer of the department of Florida.

(The Army and Navy Journal prints his doctor's business card. It is this:

Hospital of the
New York College of Veterinary
Surgeons.
Rates of Board:
Horses, per day, 50 cents.
Dogs, per day, 50 cents.
Cats, per day, 50 cents.
Bath for Dogs.
Small dogs, 50 cents.
Large and long haired dogs, \$1.
Medicated, special.
Professional charges according
to nature of the case.
Dr. H. D. Hill.
Dr. R. S. Huidekoper.

It is quite probable that Dr. Huidekoper has been graduated from some reputable college as a physician and surgeon. He may be as competent to discharge the duties of the important office he holds as any surgeon in the country. But the public will regard him only as a cat doctor, and incapable of healing men.

The Hospital Flower Society here does grand work, sending to the bedside of the sick that which is sweetest and best and most appealing and comfortable in what of nature is subject largely to the control and disposition of man. A different method in the same work has been adopted in many sections of the United States. Associations have been established for the loaning of pictures to be hung on the walls of hospitals, the pictures to make the tours of the hospitals and then to be returned to their owners. This, too, is a beautiful and thoughtful charity.

THE HAWAIIAN AT TOPEKA.

The reception and entertainment of Miss Rose of Hilo, by the residents of Topeka, Kansas, is quite enough evidence to convince the native Hawaiians that the people of America, as a rule, do not place them on the level of the negroes, in social matters.

It is perhaps safe to say, that not a community in the States would tolerate for an instant, the proposition to receive with honors, any girl with any negro blood in her veins. Last year, the female students of Vassar college protested against permitting a girl to remain in the college, when it was discovered that she had a negro origin. She was so white in color, that, during a long residence with the students, this origin had not been detected. When it was discovered, the unreasoning prejudices of a class of most excellent young women, was aroused, and many of them behaved like savages.

It is well known to those who are familiar with the social life of the Southern States, that some of the most accomplished, brilliant, and beautiful women have negro blood in their veins, but are utterly and permanently barred out from the social life of the whites. Some of these women have been educated in Paris, and in manners, musical talent, wit, and all social gifts are the peers of their white sisters. But the negro taint, almost imperceptible in many cases, condemns them to social exile, and, too often, to immoral lives. In this wholesale exclusion of a class of refined and educated women, simply because of the single drop of negro blood, one may see an illustration of what we so often consider in this paper, the force of national habits and instincts.

While there is, we believe, no community on the Mainland that would tolerate the idea of receiving or honoring the most beautiful, refined, and educated quadroon, we see thousands of people admiring, carressing, and even making themselves quite silly over a girl with Hawaiian blood in her veins.

So far as the natives are concerned, it is fortunate that it is so. It puts forever at rest the doubts which the "friends of the natives,"—those people who have always given the natives bad advice—have constantly stirred up regarding the attitude of the Americans towards them. It shows that the Americans have no prejudices against the natives, by reason of color.

The people of Topeka, a representative city in the crankiest of all States, have our thanks for giving us this illustration of a condition of things, which could not be proved by mere talk and assertion. The most of us were tempted to smile at the willingness of Miss Rose to exhibit herself at a "show" in Topeka. She has, however, done excellent work, and settled it that the native woman will not suffer from the blind, and senseless prejudice against color.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The Hawaii Judgeship plum will be expected to ripen early next week.

That Free Kindergarten Association benefit concert should be made a monster success.

A permanent cheap theater here will prove a boon if properly managed at both the stage and business ends.

Monarchical system rule in the general Government has passed from Hawaii, but absolutism bobs up in Church control.

The "music in the air" from Capt. Berger's band after the rest of the company, is better than ever and seems to be fully appreciated.

It might not be a bad idea to provide some special entertainment for genuine excursionists to be brought down here by the Minneapolis Times people.

The Republic of France was established in riot and it is wondered if the Dreyfus case madness, direct and contributory, will witness a governmental convulsion.

Probably the partisan papers in the States will blame Gen. Alger for the appearance of typhoid fever in the U. S. A. camps here when the news reaches the Mainland.

Capt. Berger and the men of the Government band resume the concerts to the public after a vacation that it is sincerely hoped the hard working and obliging musicians have enjoyed.

A considerable amount of leprosy has developed amongst the Swedish immigrants in Minnesota and that State may send men to Hawaii to observe on the handling of the disease.

If the experts, both in sanitation and the application of electricity, will cease dissertation on technique and proceed to show how to save life, something genuine will be accomplished.

It is apparent that Seattle people are fully alive to the importance of the trade with these Islands. Hawaii cannot but be benefited by the rivalry of San Francisco and Seattle for local business.

The backers who propose to make the Maui seminary a true industrial institution have had experience in this

work and have money and fixed determination. This combination presages a considerable degree of success in the undertaking.

The new consular representative here of China is a gentleman of fine appearance, graceful presence and is a trained man in the diplomatist calling. So far he has made a good and a strong impression.

There need not be an extended period of hardship when coast theatrical productions fail or are unsatisfactory. The work of the Dramatic Circle of the Kilauea Art League comes pretty nearly being the genuine article.

As portraits of Hawaii's handsome young agent at the Omaha Exposition fail to appear in any of the numerous group reproductions published, it is safe to declare again that Mr. Shingle is attending strictly to business.

Agustaldo may be young and savage and uninformed and uncouth, but he is out of the political kindergarten. He has declined a civil list grant of \$75,000 a year, refusing to accept anything for himself till his soldiers are paid.

It appears that the greed for gold has administered the death blow to base ball in this town. It is a pity that such a genuinely decent and enjoyable sport should suffer from the needless quarrel of a few men over a few dollars.

As a specimen of inverted syntax the following importation exceeds any Chinese shop sign in the town: "Any incivility or inattention on the part of employees of this establishment will be considered a favor if reported to the proprietor."

Mr. Berry, the long Congressman of Kentucky who was out here last year and who called a luau a "luu," is a most pronounced imperialist. He says the United States should hold at its own pleasure every foot of ground acquired by thrashing the Spaniards.

Foot ball is essentially, in a strong measure, a fighting game. A man who will not fight cannot play foot ball. At the same time, locally is viewed the aspect of the base ball players separated and disorganized by squabbles, while the foot ball men are brothers in harmony.

The Honolulu W. C. T. U. has been ever faithful in its allegiance to the cause in its local missionary work. The society has been quiet in its operations and has done some most excellent service. It has made war on the cause of the trouble by intelligent teaching. The common sense educational appeal has been made to tell.

A writer for a Japanese paper says something about the bestowal of honors on the distinguished dying that a good many men have wanted said. The Japanese essayist declares that the practice of elevating to the peerage men who are on the death-bed should be discontinued. It is suggested and argued that a man who is really deserving honors should be given them in due time or good time.

On the eve of his departure for the Holy Land the Emperor of Germany has made a distinct religious breach in his realm by accepting the presidency of the Gustavus Adolphus Society and making a heavy contribution to its treasury. This step places the Emperor in open antagonism with Rome and cannot but have effect upon his relations with a number of the reigning families of Europe and other countries.

Wm. Archer, the British critic, contends in the Pall Mall Magazine, that the expression which describes England as the "Mother Country" of America, is a misleading and mischievous one. He adds: "The America of today is not the daughter of the England of today. They are both daughters and co-heiresses of the England of the past, and especially, we may say, of the England of the Seventeenth century."

Thos. G. Shearman, who will be recalled as having inaugurated a campaign against the annexation of these Islands at a prayer meeting in Brooklyn some three years ago, is to the fore again. Now he is shining as a single-taxer with a new plan that he claims is an improvement on the Henry George system. He is opposed to levy of any sort on any personal property and wants to make the landlords share their returns with the Government.

Pope Leo XIII is now reported to be in better health than ever. The fact is said to be that the alarming reports concerning the health of the pontiff were inspired by secret agents of the Italian Government, which desires to annoy the aged Pope because of his alleged perverseness in certain matters political. If the current accounts of the temperament and habits of Leo XIII are truthful, death, when it does come, will fall upon him gently.

A Hawaii Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Emma Mullinger, daughter of Charles Notley of Paaulo, to H. G. Danford, son of Sir Robert and Lady Herron, took place at Paaulo last Wednesday evening, the 19th inst. The officiating priest was Rev. W. Tompkins of the Anglican Mission and the bridal attendants were W. Danford, brother of the groom, best man; bridesmaids: the Misses Greenfield, Miss Anna Danford and Miss Keala Notley.

After the wedding reception, which was held immediately after the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Danford left for the Lydgate mountain home, near Paaulo where they will spend a week's honeymoon, returning to Honolulu by the Kinau next Sunday. They will make their home with the Herrons on Kinau street.

EXPERTS IN CASE

Electrical Men Testify on Recent Tragedy.

A DIFFERENCE IN THEORIES

Messrs. Buck and Rowell Heard. Measurements—Undertaker's Wire—Circuit Inquiry.

Yesterday morning the coroner's jury met to continue the investigation relative to Friday night's tragedy. Superintendent Buck was recalled to complete his unfinished testimony. He showed the jury the insulator in which was the broken pin, around which was a piece of wire which Mr. Buck said he believed was the same that was on the insulator at the time the accident occurred; and also a piece of wire about two feet in length which he said was cut out of the fatal wire when it was applied the next morning. These were offered in evidence and marked exhibit "A" and "B" respectively. Mr. Buck believes that the accident was caused by a short circuit, that the wire was burned off by coming in contact with the return wire, which was about eighteen inches from the one which caused the trouble. Superintendent Buck said that the breaking of the insulation pin from the cross piece, which had been weakened by the ants boring out the inside of the pin, leaving only a thin crust on the outside, was the primary cause of the accident; that there are several other places in Honolulu where the wires are liable to be brought in contact with one another and short circuited; that the wire used in the city has very poor insulation; that all repairs are being done with a better quality of material; that he did not have sufficient help allowed him to do the work as it should be done, and that there was no inspector for underwriters except in house work. Mr. Buck was closely questioned by Fred J. Cross, expert electrical engineer, and Lieut. Edwin S. Tice and C. A. Coolidge, of the Engineer Corps.

Arthur Whitlock, James C. Crane and Maile, linemen in the Government employ, were called to identify the pieces of wire which had been offered in evidence.

W. E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, was next called, and gave measurements taken by him at the place where the accident occurred, as follows: Distance from Richards street pole to the engine house, 105 feet; height of bracket on Richards street pole, 15 feet 5 inches; height of wire from middle of street, 13½ feet; height of bracket on engine house pole 15 feet.

The two wires are eighteen inches apart, parallel and fastened to brackets which are horizontal.

Dr. Emerson was called and stated that he saw and examined the bodies after the men had been dead an hour and a half. There were no signs of injury. He could not have told what caused death from the appearance of the bodies, as they bore no evidence of violence.

Mr. Cross was the next witness and was asked by Attorney General Smith to state what, in his opinion, was the cause of the accident. He replied: "The breaking of the insulator pin," and that he was led to that conclusion partly by the evidence and partly by the application of scientific principles, for, to the fatal wire was attached a tap or new lead for the purpose of conducting a portion of the primary current in another direction. This tap was attached to an insulator about one foot down from the pole from the cross arm from which the pin broke away and as the falling wire was attached to a pole a few feet distant in such a position as to form the three into an oblique triangle. Here Mr. Cross produced a sketch in illustration of his theory. The inclination of the released wire was to fall inward and downward, but as the short wire very quickly tightened without taking up all the slack in the wire crossing King street, gave to it two distinct lines of force, which were upward and outward, which was just what was necessary in order to throw it over the opposite leg running parallel to it, which would form natural characteristics of wire kink, and would, upon becoming sufficiently water-soaked, short circuit at the two points of contact and eventually form an arc and burn off, precipitating the wires to the ground. When asked what he would advise to avoid repetition or recurrence of the calamity, he said he would remove the converter from its present location and place it on the pole carrying the primary mains as it was decidedly against the rules of modern practice to carry taps from primary mains across the street, but that all converters are placed as near the primary mains on the poles as was possible, and to carry nothing but secondaries over a street as a tap. He then explained the difference between primary and secondary wires. He said that the primary wires were the ones in this case which carried the high voltage or initial energy of the generator, while the secondary carried the current at low voltage. The function of the transformer was, he said, to convert the energy conveyed by the primary conductors into lower voltage, so that it could be used, as it would be impossible to use the primary current in its original condition. He said that the secondary wires crossed the street instead of the primaries the fatality never would have happened, as the voltage in them was only 52 and consequently harmless. When asked regarding the wire cut out of the fallen one, he said in reference to the insulation that it was not used in modern practice. Wires in use now are known as weatherproof wires and insulated with a composition of rosin, asphaltum, and tar and covered with an outer covering of braid, usually of three thicknesses,

which was saturated with a compound. He was then asked what, in his opinion, caused the death of the two men. He replied electromotive, and that the reason the third man was not killed was that the current flowing in any circuit was equal to the inverse ratio of its resistance, hence, if the horse was in direct connection with the wire it would receive the most severe shock, and the driver in contact with the horse, and Hannah in connection with the driver still less, until finally Lewis would only receive about one-quarter the shock the horse did. Mr. Cross said if it were for him to say, he would not permit the current to pass through some of the wires under existing conditions, as it is extremely dangerous. He claims the poles should be high enough to carry the primary wires above the foliage.

Edwin S. Tice, E. E., first Lieutenant Company I, Engineer Corps, stationed at Camp McKinley, was next called, the same questions being put to him as were asked of Mr. Cross, and were answered in much the same way, excepting as to the cause of the fatal wire coming in contact with the one of opposite polarity. He did not think the breaking of the pin caused the wire to fall across the other of its own force. He would rather believe some vehicle had passed along and the driver, in order to protect himself from the wire which was slightly lowered by the breaking of the insulation pin, had put out his hand, or perhaps his whip and set it in motion sufficient to bring it in contact with the other. He said the wire in evidence was of the kind known as underwriters', now obsolete, and called by the electrical fraternity "undertaker's" wire.

Lieut. C. A. Coolidge, also of the Engineer Corps, was next called, and he, in substance, corroborated the testimony of the two other experts. He agreed with Mr. Cross regarding the wires coming in contact with one another.

While the testimony of Mr. Cross was being taken the other experts retired from the room and were called in the order named.

Superintendent Buck was fully exonerated by the expert evidence.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m., Thursday, when a verdict will be formed.

"G" BY 3 POINTS

"F" Gives the Champions a Very Close Chase.

Some of the Best Shooting of the Year—Marlin Trophy—D and B for a Dinner.

The sixth shoot of companies B, D, F and G for the Marlin Trophy took place Saturday afternoon at the range. Company G was successful, by the narrow margin of three points, in carrying off the trophy for the third and last time. The trophy, therefore, is now the company's private property.

Companies B and D had it pre-arranged that the one making the lower score would pay for a dinner to be enjoyed by the two companies in the drill shed a week or two following the shoot. Company D lost with a score of 396 to B's 394.

The following is the score of the companies:

COMPANY G.
Lieut. Rose 4455445445445
Mus. Cummins 4455445445445
Chas. Wilcox 4455445445445
Wallace 4455445445445
Sgt. Kulike 4455445445445
Sgt. Nakulua 4455445445445
J. L. Kukulua 4455445445445
Corp. Mahoney 4455445445445
Joe Morse 4455445445445
Lt. Kekumano 4455445445445
Total 406

COMPANY F.
Joe Ferriera 4455445445445
Lieut. Ludwig 4455445445445
J. Wirrup 4455445445445
P. H. Burnett 4455445445445
S. Gumpers 4455445445445
J. Gouveia 4455445445445
K. Riley 4455445445445
P. Hillebrand 4455445445445
W. Speckman 4455445445445
Sgt. Stenmann 4455445445445
Total 403

COMPANY B.
M. Johnson 4455445445445
S. Peachy 4455445445445
Sgt. Albertson 4455445445445
E. Olson 4455445445445
Corp. Riley 4455445445445
Sgt. Winant 4455445445445
C. R. Frazier 4455445445445
Mus. Ranier 4455445445445
Sgt. Weedon 4455445445445
C. Frasher 4455445445445
Total 394

COMPANY D.
Sgt. Johnson 4455445445445
Lt. Timmons 4455445445445
Cpt. Bergstrom 4455445445445
Hennessy 4455445445445
Lt. Needham 4455445445445
Sgt. Whitehead 4455445445445
Sgt. Keister 4455445445445
A. W. Evans 4455445445445
T. Treadway 4455445445445
W. Maxwell 4455445445445
Total 399

Lying,

baking powder, and money-making, have gone hand-in-hand for years.

Schilling's Best, the one-teaspoonful baking powder, gets along without lying.

A STRONG TRIBUTE

Eloquent Words of Senator Holstein at Kohala.

In Memory of the Late Judge Antonio Rosa—A Hawaiian's Offering to a Hawaiian.

Following are the remarks of Senator H. L. Holstein in Kohala Court resolutions relating to the late Judge Antonio Rosa:

This is the second time that members of the bar in this Third Circuit here pause to weep and to offer tributes to the memory of a deceased brother who has left us unexpectedly to cross the river from where no traveler returneth. We met here first when Judge Austin's memory was commemorated and now we meet again to honor him who presided at the term in Judge Austin's place in 1896.

It brings us to recollect as we meet here today that our tenure of life is a short one and while we mourn the loss of our friends who are leaving us day by day we feel that the loss that we have now sustained is as well said in the resolutions, is one of a tried and trusted friend. During the early 70s, I had the pleasure of meeting Antonio Rosa at the Royal School under the charge of Rev. A. Mackintosh. It was a school then of the poor children.

Poor in the worldly affairs but rich in the gift of endeavoring to acquire all that they could learn as was instructed by their tutor. Such was his life in the later part of his school days; but during our days at school we noticed that he was a scholar who was far advanced, in fact there was a space between him and the rest of us. He persevered in school and when he graduated he was given an office by Chief Justice Harris in 1876 as a clerk, and three years after, I met him again, not as a schoolmate but as a co-worker. He was Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court for some time but while he was in Judge Harris' room I was informed that he worked for months with our compensation, the only compensation were the lessons he received from Judge Harris. It further showed perseverance in the man.

I mourn for him as a man and as a bright example among the Hawaiian race. He was one that was superior among us in our race who was well versed in both languages. He excelled in both. It may be said that his knowledge of both languages is somewhat like a well conducted bank; after paying its drafts had a surplus on hand. We are proud of him as an example of superiority in knowledge, and it may be well for the young Hawaiians, to emulate his example of perseverance and encouragement.

I therefore second the motion to spread the resolutions on the records and a copy of the same be furnished his relatives.

New Plantation.

(Hawaii Herald).

There is a well authenticated rumor that the proposed sugar plantation on the Volcano road is almost an assured fact. Many of the planters as far up as Mr. Moran have experimented with cane with the most satisfactory results. The land in Oia is apparently well adapted to its cultivation, and some of the holders of the large tracts in the coffee belt are considering the advisability of utilizing the unplanted land for cane. It is argued that cane will yield profitable returns within three years and will in no way interfere with their coffee trees.

An Aged Kamaaina.

Robt. Parmenter, who died at noon yesterday, has been for the past three years too ill to leave his home. He was 70 years of age. Parmenter first came to the Islands in 1854 and was for a time keeper of a small store at Lahaina. He was an American and was first and second mate with Capt. Ben Whitney in the early 70s in the whaling vessels Wm. Rotch and R. W. Woods. In 1882 Mr. Parmenter entered the customs service here and was on duty at the water front for a long time. He married a sister of John F. Colburn and was the father of three children.

An Opium Find.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth yesterday searched the meat market of Yee Sing on the corner of King and Maunakea streets, for opium that he knew was concealed on the premises. After working about three hours the deputy was successful in locating the hidden cans. Yee Sing was immediately put under arrest.

New Seminary.

H. P. Baldwin with Ripley & Dickey, yesterday morning gave the order for plans for a fine two-story wood and plaster building to take the place of the East Maui Seminary which was recently burned down. With the exception of \$5,000 insurance, Mr. Baldwin purposes to donate the funds needed.

A Baby Lion!

Did you ever see one? It is as playful and harmless as a kitten. You might have one with you for weeks and not suspect danger. But, beware! Some day it will surely spring, and the fight for life is at hand. It is just so with a cough. You may carry one with you for weeks and not think of danger. But the danger is there. Some day the fight will be on, and it is a question which will win, Consumption or You.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

promptly cures all baby coughs; but it cannot always cure the full grown coughs of the most advanced stages of disease. Yet even here it will bring comfort and ease. Then use it early for acute colds, coughs, bronchitis and all pulmonary troubles.

Beware of cheap imitations. See that the name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Fish caught by use of the gasoline schooner Maile will soon be on the market.

The Hilo Tribune is out for Gardner K. Wilder as the successor of the late Judge Hitchcock.

The steamer Centennial brings news of the prospective establishment of a rival Seattle line.

So far the wet weather has had a good, rather than a bad effect at the military hospital.

So far there are about 500 people able to tell what narrow escapes they had from the live wire.

J. F. Colburn, executor of will of Antonio Rosa, deceased, has a notice to creditors in this issue.

"My Honolulu Lady" continues to be one of the favorite concert selections of the New York Regiment band.

Ninety tons of supplies for the U. S. Government forces here were brought to port by the S. S. Gaelic.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co. with new blood, new stock, new men, new life, all goes to make the store hum.

The Maui Seminary people are delighted with the quick response made on their behalf by Honolulu people.

A social hop will be given at Sans Souci Hall (next Friday) by members of the Scottish Thistle Club.

Mr. E. Salar, secretary, publishes the list of officers of the Koloa Sugar Co., who will serve during the ensuing year.

Some running dogs are to be brought down here from the coast for coursing meets. The sport has a great vogue at San Francisco.

Capt. L. T. Kenake has received from a friend in North Carolina two pairs of old Confederate States souvenir cuff buttons.

W. C. Achi took with him to the Coast an order for type for the newspaper to be started by the Hawaiian National League.

Telegraphic reports have it that about 900 Chinese and Japanese laborers will arrive here by the steamer Belgic on November 1.

The Standard, a leading Baptist publication, has a story from the pen of Mrs. Jesse Clement of Tokio, Japan, mother of C. L. Clement of this city.

Bilmartin is a seceder from the L. A. W. and will be a shining light in the association of topnotchers. Bill is to go abroad for some racing the coming winter.

Neely Boyle, a driver at No. 1 engine house, was one of the men early on hand and eager to assist during the tragic time with the live wire on Friday night.

The Lane boys have established a real estate agency and record searching bureau (lands and geologies) on

King street, near door to the Government dispensary.

President Dole will return from Hawaii on Friday.

The business of last Sunday resumed with a few plover.

Gen. King and staff sat at Dole's yesterday for a group picture.

Oahu Railway and Hawaiian Government bonds have been listed by the Honolulu Stock Exchange.

W. W. Diamond & Co., Ltd., announce Monday, October 25, as opening day for the 1898-9 holiday season.

No trace of the suspected counterfeiter, Ed Aldrich, has been found since he eluded the police last week.

Ed R. Adams, who has lately returned from the Coast, will soon establish himself in business here again.

Good work has been done by the dog pound men. No less than sixty canines have been caught within the last week.

Mr. Clark, in the Agricultural Bureau, at the Judiciary building, still wants Japanese beetles for inoculation.

H. E. Coleman, who is spending his vacation on Maui, will return on Friday and resume his duties at the Y. M. C. A.

The Hilo people agree that if a Honolulu man is to be sent to be Circuit Judge, that Judge W. L. Stanley would be preferred.

H. P. Baldwin, J. M. Lydgate, Miss E. Pieler and Mrs. W. M. Smith are booked on the steamer W. G. Hall for Kauai today.

Kauai, a native sentenced for a year for being implicated in the murder of John Milton, was released yesterday from custody.

Smyrna and Wilton rugs and chiffoniers of new and handsome designs are the specials at Hopp & Co.'s for the coming week.

Capt. C. W. Zeigler, of the N. G. H., has presented Second Lieut. Nickerson of Company I, First New York, with a souvenir sword.

Will J. Forbes is back from a fortnight's vacation at Pearl Harbor and is once more in harness at W. O. Smith's down town office.

About twenty Chinese who have served three years on plantations have applied for passage by the China this week to their home land.

Chief Clerk Hassinger, of the Interior Office, awarded the rock crusher contract to Robert Catton for \$1,817, with \$25 for extra expenses.

Judge Lyman, of Hilo, has been mentioned for the Hawaii judgeship, but is ineligible on account of his membership in the Senate of the Republic.

A try-out will take place at the Beretania street tennis courts in a week or two for the purpose of classifying the members according to their ability.

Chaplain Schwartz, representing the First New York base ball team, has arranged with Al Moore, captain of the Wela Ka Haos, for a game Saturday.

A boating party consisting of Prince Cupid, Samuel Woods, Louis Marshall and John Jones captured a monster shark Monday in the harbor, near the bell buoy.

A sergeant at Camp McKinley has been court martialed for "insubordination." A specification is that the enlisted man amongst other things cursed at an officer.

The Hilo Herald says that Judge Barnard has shipped away from this season's crop 115,000 pounds of coffee, and J. M. Horner of Hamakua has shipped 94,000 pounds.

L. D. Timmons, who has been with this paper several months, has gone to the Star and his place has been taken by C. E. Jaycox, formerly with the San Francisco Call.

Realty taxes for 1898 will become delinquent the 15th day of next month. Most of the heavy contributors send in their cash or checks to Mr. Shaw on the first of the month.

Circuit Court here for the November term will open one week from next Monday. The calendar will not be a heavy one, though there is quite an amount of postponed business.

News from the bicycle centers is that the 1899 wheels will be about the same in build, etc., as the '98 models, but will be cheaper. It is declared that a good wheel can be had next year for \$50.

Honolulu Portuguese, in deference to suggestions from the press of the mother country, have decided to this year forego elaborate observance of December 1 as the anniversary of the release of Portugal from Spanish domination.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

CHINA OCT. 27
DORIC NOV. 5
CITY OF RIO JANEIRO NOV. 17
BELGIC NOV. 26
COPTIC DEC. 6
CITY OF PEKING DEC. 21
GALIC DEC. 31
CHINA JAN. 14

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

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NOV. 29
DEC. 9
DEC. 20
DEC. 30
JAN. 6
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A NEW BUILDING

Maui's Seminary Will Not Be Closed Down.

AMPLE FUNDS TO BE HAD

Some Generous Guarantees—The Site Chosen—Industrial Lines to Be Followed.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, Oct. 22.—The trustees of Maunaloa Seminary have held two meetings this week, one at Hamakua on the 17th and the other at Paia on the 20th. It was decided to rebuild the school on another site—at Paia, mauka of Sunnyside (the residence of Dr. Beckwith), and probably about the same elevation as Grove Ranch.

The school when re-established is to be conducted on more extensive industrial lines than heretofore. Nursing and tailoring in addition to cooking and general sewing will be thoroughly taught, special teachers to be engaged to take charge of the new departments. Several large plantation stores on Maui will agree to purchase all the product from the tailoring department. Ripley & Dickey are to make plans for the new buildings, which will cost probably about \$25,000. One of the directors agrees to make good any deficiency as to funds, subscribed, if any there be, provided that the school shall be run on industrial lines.

Mrs. H. G. Alexander's place has been rented and as soon as the necessary repairs on the old boys' school building are effected, the Seminary will begin to hold regular sessions.

The trustees of the school are Messrs. G. E. Beckwith, H. P. Baldwin, Dr. E. G. Beckwith, E. H. Bailey, C. H. Dickey, James Anderson, D. C. Lindsay and Rev. S. Kapu.

The teachers of the Seminary have received quite a number of checks for liberal amounts of money and a large supply of clothing for the use of sufferers by the fire.

Wednesday, the 19th, Sheriff L. M. Baldwin held a fire inquest at Makawao Post Office, and the jury (Messrs. Anderson, Dowdle and Hardy) brought in the verdict "that the cause of the fire that destroyed Maunaloa Seminary during the evening of October 15, 1898, is unknown." Seven witnesses were examined.

John Underkirk, the well-known Honolulu builder, visited the ruins of the Seminary as agent of the insurance company to estimate the cost of replacing the premises recently destroyed by fire. It is stated that the former buildings cost at least \$14,000 and the insurance is but \$5,000.

Saturday afternoon, the 15th, a delightful children's party were given by Mrs. H. B. Bailey of Makawao in honor of the fourth birthday of her granddaughter, May Zumwalt. Sixteen little ones of various ages sat down to a bountiful spread.

Huelo plantation is being planted with cane for seed. Akana, the well-known Chinese planter, has charge of things. It is stated that within two years that the native "huli" that owns the lands will build a mill.

Fukuda having bought of his partner is now the only proprietor of the Nahuiku store.

Robert Hair of California is the guest of his brother, J. J. Hair of Hamakua.

There are two new attorneys in Wailuku town.

Friday, the 29th, the October meeting of the Makawao Literary Society will be held at Hon. H. P. Baldwin's, Haiku.

The Chinese cooks of Wailuku have nightly meetings and discuss the latest recipes for deserts, etc.

Harold Hayselden of Honolulu has been making a business circuit of Lahaina, Wailuku and Makawao recently.

Inspector-General H. S. Townsend is in Lahaina district.

The cane on Wailuku plantation is tasseling.

No shipping news whatever.

Weather:—Trade-winds and dry.

PARTNERSHIP.

Supreme Court on a Case of Failure to Register.

The Supreme Court rendered a decision Saturday, dismissing the appeal of C. S. Bradford, taken from the decision of the Circuit Court in the case of G. K. Wilder vs. C. S. Bradford. Plaintiff and defendant were partners in the real estate brokerage business under the firm name of G. K. Wilder & Co., which by mutual consent of the parties was dissolved and an agreement entered into between them whereby the plaintiff was to collect and receive all assets, pay all debts and settle up the partnership affairs and accounts and then account to defendant, paying him what might be due him. Disregarding this agreement, defendant secured an order for \$900 due the firm and attempted to collect the same. Plaintiff procured an injunction restraining defendant from collecting the accounts of the firm or interfering with their collection by plaintiff. The parties had failed to comply with the statute of registration of copartnerships and defendant insisted that the non-compliance with the statute made the partnership illegal. The Supreme Court in disposing of that question says: "The partnership being for a legal purpose it is legal as between the partners and the non-compliance with the laws of registration of co-

partnerships although involving a penalty, does not affect the relation of one partner to another, nor does it render the partnership void. This point is not well taken." W. R. Wise for plaintiff, H. P. Little for defendant.

Live Wire Victims Hurt.

The remains of Tom Hansen, the engineer soldier, killed by the live wire, were taken from the Roman Catholic Cathedral on yesterday afternoon. The service, conducted by Rev. Fr. Valentin, was attended by a large number of soldiers and civilians. The Cathedral was decorated with flowers and flags and there was special music. The whole company of engineers to which Hansen had belonged was in attendance and there was a firing party and the band of the First New York regiments. A number of floral offerings were sent in by ladies.

TERM IS ENDED

Disposition of Calendar at Kohala Circuit Court.

Some More Boarders for the Reef Establishment—Entertainment of Court Officials.

(Special Correspondence.)

KAPAAU, North Kohala, Oct. 18.—The Court adjourned sine die last Wednesday morning. Before adjournment Judge Stanley ordered that all cases not disposed of during the term be continued until the next April term of this Court. The following is a list of cases that have been disposed of since the afternoon of Friday, October 14, viz:

Republic of Hawaii vs. John Bell, Jr. Trial by jury, verdict, not guilty. Selling liquor without a license. C. S. Smith for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Aloha. Noile prosequi.

Hollister Drug Co. vs. Wang Chang Kee, assumpsit. Jury waived. Discontinued entered. C. S. Smith for plaintiff. G. D. Gear for defendant.

John Bell, Jr. vs. Kemoko. Jury waived. Discontinued entered. Kepoikai for plaintiff; H. L. Stein for defendant.

In re matter of the estate of Ruta Maguire. Petition for probate of will. Will admitted to probate; John Maguire appointed executor under a bond of \$7,000. H. L. Holstein for petitioner.

Antonio de Mello Harozo vs. Manuel de Silva, Assumpsit. Continued until next term.

Maria Teresa Martens vs. Joe Martens. Divorce. Continued until next term.

Kaahana Epa vs. James Bright. Trover; jury waived. Discontinued entered. A. N. Kepoikai for plaintiff. H. L. Holstein for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. John Bell, Jr. Distilling liquor. Continued until next term.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Amu Sang. Larceny first degree. Trial by jury. Found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for a term of four years. G. D. Gear for defendant. Mr. Gear gave notice of motion for a new trial.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Lee Lang. Larceny first degree. Pleaded guilty last week. Sentenced to 4 years imprisonment at hard labor.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Lo On Pan. Housebreaking. Pleaded guilty last week. Sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment at hard labor. C. S. Smith for defendant.

Puakea Ranch vs. John Bell. Assumpsit. Jury waived. Judgment for defendant. H. L. Holstein for plaintiff; G. D. Gear for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Kahale. Practicing medicine without a license. appeal on points of law. Plea in bar sustained. Defendant discharged.

G. W. Ahoy vs. John Gaspar, assignee of the estate of Chong Ah Seu. Assumpsit; jury waived. Judgment for plaintiff. Gear for plaintiff; H. L. Holstein for defendant.

Last Monday evening there was a concert given for the benefit of the Kohala Hall. A liberal amount was realized. On Tuesday evening last a "Smoker" was given by residents of Kohala to guests from Honolulu and Hilo. The guests were Judge W. L. Stanley, E. P. Dole, Carl S. Smith, G. D. Gear, P. M. McMahon and J. A. Thompson. R. H. Atkins was the chairman of the evening. There was singing and recitations. Songs were rendered by W. L. Stanley, John Hall, G. D. Gear, J. H. Mackenzie, Palmer Woods, Senator Holstein, W. P. McDougall. Mr. Dole, C. S. Smith, Mr. Shore, Robert Laing, C. J. Falk and Geo. P. Tulloch rendered recitations. Mr. Dole's subject was "A Spotted Dog." P. M. McMahon, the poet, sang a song of his own composition. John Hall rendered some comical songs. He was encored on the several occasions he appeared. Mr. Pactow, bookkeeper of the Ninili Mill, accompanied the singers on the piano. He is an artist.

About 10 p. m. lunch was served to those present, there was nothing wanting in the way of eatables. Mr. William May's "kolea on toast" was excellent.

It was a very joyous evening for those present, about forty in all. The hospitality of the Kohalates on this occasion was such that it cannot be forgotten. The entertainment concluded at early morn.

Geo. Lewis, a half-breed, is the first Hawaiian to enlist here in the U. S. Army regular service. He has joined at Camp Otis. Lewis was formerly in E Company, N. G. H., and has been wanting to go to Manila ever since his chum Austin left. Lewis is a well drilled man and a good shot.

THEY WIN AGAIN

Closer Game, But Victory for the Soldier Boys.

SCORE IN BUT ONE HALF

Clean Playing With Plenty of Snap—One Man Hurt—The Individual Work.

Once again the Pennsylvania recruits from Camp Otis have had the good luck of winning a foot ball game from the Town boys. Last Saturday's game was full of snap and genuine foot ball spirit, all through and but for



CAPTAIN BRUFF.

a few slight controversies was void of any unpleasantness.

The two teams were more evenly matched than in the previous game in several ways; the inexperienced men of the Town team had had a taste of genuine foot ball the previous Saturday, along with a week's more hard and conscientious practice and last, but not least, "Billy" Soper, an old Stanford boy, was at their head, which speaks volumes for itself.

The afternoon was rather close and disagreeable, but the field, which had recently been re-marked, was in perfect shape and the result was a good showing of quick starts, speedy runs and perfect tackling.

At about 4:30 o'clock the officials called game, which was responded to promptly by twenty-two giants of the gridiron, all anxious for the fray. Capt. Soper won the toss-up and chose the field. Jones started the game by a kick-off to the Town's fifteen-yard line. Sam Johnson carried it in a few yards, quickly followed by Louis Singer's sensational run of forty-five yards. Advanced slowly towards its goal, by the Towns, the ball was soon within five yards of the goal posts when a misunderstanding of signals resulted in a fumble in which the soldier boys obtained the ball and rushed it back to the center line, where they, in turn, fumbled, losing the ball. By steady backs and occasional end runs, stubbornly resisted by the soldier boys, the first touchdown was made with only nine minutes time of the first half left. Capt. Soper missed his goal making the score 5-0 in the Towns' favor.

Again Jones kicked off to the Town's forty-five-yard line; Capt. Soper returned it to Brewer, who made a fair catch, over which a long dispute took place, finally decided in favor of the Town boys.

After several line bucks the Towns got the ball on a fumble, holding it for a short time, when they fumbled, holding it although on a clever drop

"Held Out" \$200.

Ihila, a young native, was given \$1,000 yesterday afternoon by his aunt with instructions to deposit the same in the bank for her. The young man deposited but \$800 of the amount, keeping the balance. He invited two friends to join him and, hiring a rubber tired hack, the three proceeded forthwith to enjoy themselves. They visited several places not run under auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The police were notified and three officers were detailed to find the erring one. At 10 p. m. the hack containing the three sports drove up to the Pantheon, where the young man was placed under arrest and taken to the Station house.

Hackmen are very careful drivers at night since the live wire tragedy.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

As to good individual playing Sam Johnson, Armstrong, Soper and the

players of the Towns and Penn. teams and Penn. teams, it can also be said that both teams as a whole put up one of the best games ever witnessed on the Islands and it is to be hoped by all lovers of the sport that such foot ball as was put up last Saturday will continue for the good of the sport.

At the end of the second half the ball was but a few yards from the center line in the Towns' territory. No score. Nearly all the play was mass pushing.

Following were the positions of the players as they faced each other:

Pennsylvania: Towns:

Center: R. C. ... H. C. ...

Quarterback: R. C. ... H. C. ...

Fullback: R. C. ... H. C. ...

Halfback: R. C. ... H. C. ...

Linebacker: R. C. ... H. C. ...

End: R. C. ... H. C. ...

Linebacker: R. C. ... H. C. ...

Halfback: R. C. ... H. C. ...

Quarterback: R. C. ... H. C. ...

Center: R. C. ... H. C. ...

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End: R. C. ... H. C. ...

Impure Blood OUR STORE

Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles and Sick Headache the Results—Detected for Years Without Relief.

My blood was out of order, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has purified my blood and relieved me of rheumatism, kidney troubles and sick headache. I have been afflicted with these difficulties for years. I am now able to do a good day's work. Rheumatism has troubled me since I was a child, but I am now entirely well." Miss PHOEBE BALEY, Box 185, Pasadena, California.

"I have suffered from the effects of impure blood, boils, pimples, etc., for five years. I have tried various remedies without relief and finally purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The boils and pimples have all disappeared since I began taking this medicine. I am now entirely cured." LOUIS THOMAS, 1312 11th Street, Oakland, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.50 for \$3. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills
Are purely vegetable—no harmful ingredients.

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SESSION AT NILO

Nineteenth Annual Meeting of
Teachers' Union.

SOME SUMMER SCHOOL LESSONS

Reviews of Notable Lectures Given.
Interest in the Kindergarten.

Papers

(Special Correspondence.)

The nineteenth meeting of the Nilo Teachers' Union was held in the Union school on the 19th of October. The program had been arranged by Miss Lillioe Hapai, Miss Hill and Mr. McCluskey.

Rev. Desha opened with prayer, after which ten girls from the Nilo School sang a chorus.

Miss Dillon had a paper on the kindergarten work of the Summer school. She opened with a strong eulogy on Miss Allen's personality and her great enthusiasm as a kindergarten teacher. Teaching children is not her life work but her very life. Such is not a matter of patience, but sympathy. Progressive kindergarten work is threatened by too great a record from the time when grown-up people only had rights to a time of "children's rights" alone. A wise kindergarten has too much love for "the little ones" to indulge them in what must inevitably bring suffering to themselves and others. They should not be shielded from the consequences of their own wrong doing and if need be let them find out for themselves that "the way of transgressors is hard." An ounce of wise training and guidance does more good than a pound of punishment. Co-operation of parents should be sought to get the best results from the work. Self-consciousness must be trained away. Do not tire little ones in insisting on grammatical construction. Kindergartens should be artistically decorated, but not profusely. One picture at a time is best as it secures undivided attention.

A paper on Col. Parker's lectures was read by Miss Coan. Before coming to Honolulu he had spent a year in trying to find the educational needs of our island people. If he could help to further education in Hawaii it would repay only in small part the debt of gratitude the United States owes to the Hawaiian Islands, for sending her such a noble educator as Gen. Armstrong. He believes firmly in the individuality of teachers. Methods should be simple and adapted to the circumstances of the pupil whom the teacher must thoroughly know. Communion with nature should be the basis of all education. From such an intercourse the child when he enters school possesses the elements of all the sciences. The teacher's sphere is to perceive this and lead the child onward in the path of nature already entered.

Images must be created in the mind and then the child will talk because he wants to express himself. The written word is associated with the image which makes reading simply imaging. The meaning of a word is the image it recalls. Schools should have their own printing press and make their own reading material.

The study of geography is a wide field and important and should be pursued in some such way as suggested by the course of study for Hawaiian Public Schools. In the line of excursions teachers here have rare opportunities to introduce even the youngest to a systematic study of the natural sciences. Every school and family should have a sand pile.

Industrial work was insisted upon. Let the children make such things as they are interested in. Col. Parker had a display of a large number of articles made, drawn or painted by the pupils of Chicago Normal school.

The Gen. Armstrong Industrial Association, of which Mr. Wood of Honolulu is president and Miss Deyo of Nilo vice president, was organized to further this work in the schools.

All that was said by Col. Parker expressed deep feeling and a most earnest desire to impress the vital importance of knowing the soul of the child. Mrs. K. A. Lyman entertained the meeting with a Hawaiian Legend about Olialaka and Uakuhina of Oia, and the sister trees into which they were transformed.

Miss Deyo read a paper which was a terse summary of Mrs. Parker's work at the Summer School. The true educator is careful to see that the child develops physically as well as mentally. Vigorous out-door life is essential to the proper development of the tenement of the soul, which voices itself through the body. Dress is too often allowed to interfere with natural expression. Many physical and vocal defects can be remedied by bringing into proper action muscles which have been unused. Even a hollow and narrow chest by determined effort may acquire that prominence which is the exponent of the soul within. The aesthetic side of childhood is stimulated into activity by refined associations, hence the importance of culture in teachers.

The pupils of the Union school sang in chorus "Hawaii Fair," which was very much appreciated.

Harriet Hapai gave a recitation entitled "School Girls' Trials."

An interesting and instructive paper on citizenship was read by Mr. Levi Lyman. He who trains boys and girls to be good citizens is pursuing a noble calling. To know the rights of citizenship, how enforced and protected, how rights if violated or trampled upon by others, and how offenders may be deprived of these rights, are the chief aims in studying the subject. This leads to a study of the civil govern-

ment of the country. A story might be made by taking up for study some subject which the community is interested in, such as poisons and the laws that govern road-making and main-tenance, rates of traffic, etc. From this pupils will grasp the idea of government. These advantages from the school room from which it will be seen that it is necessary to have a person at the head of affairs. Because the work of governing a country is too great for one classification and sub-classification of the work is resorted to, one man at the head of each department. Explain the functions of the different departments as finance, interior, foreign, justice, and how each conducts its affairs. Regarding the Attorney General's department, show how his work is subdivided. Under him are respectively the marshal, sheriffs and policemen. The youth should learn to respect these officers, who stand guard over public rights.

Live topics of the day should be discussed under each department. At election time the subject of voting could be explained. Different forms of government will follow after our own is understood. This work should commence in the lowest grade in the primary and be continued as the pupils can grasp the subject. By keeping a high ideal before the youth they will be led to regard the nation's honor as their own—the one thing above all others the most sacred.

The officers for the ensuing year are: Mrs. W. Ray, president; Miss Deyo, vice president; and Mr. McCluskey, secretary. December 9th is the date of the next meeting. Mr. C. Smith, Miss Lyman and Miss McCord compose the program committee.

A CRITICAL TIME.

DURING THE BATTLE
OF SANTIAGO.Sick or Well, a Rush
Night and Day.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba Were All Heroes. There Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago, De Cuba, on July 26th, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush until we were able to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I.

After the Counterfeiter.

A warrant is out for the arrest of Ed. Aldrich, an ex-special police, on the charge of counterfeiting Hawaiian treasury notes. A complete plant for making the bogus bills was found in his room yesterday. Soon after the warrant was issued Aldrich disappeared. A careful police search is being made for him.

MOTHERS, DON'T SCOLD.

Your Children—They Are Not to Blame
Try to Help Them.

Many a mother on reading this will appreciate the boon the information will bring. Thousands of children have been scolded time and again for a so-called habit when they are not to blame. Wet beds have been the result of no amount of chiding or scolding could prevent a repetition. If mothers only knew their little boys and girls were not to blame—that they cannot help it. It is not a habit, it is simply weak kidneys. At last a preparation has been found, so gentle in its action that the youngest child can take it. We refer to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and when the public know it there need be nothing but sweet, dry beds for the children and no more need for scolding. Here is proof of our statement: Mrs. J. Keboe, of No. 36 Minnesota street, Cleveland, O., says: "I have a little girl who is now 11 years of age. Since she was 5 years old she has been greatly troubled with an annoying urinary weakness, particularly observable at night when she was asleep. I had her treated by physicians, but their medicine did not seem to help her any. Always on the look out for something which might benefit her, explains how I happened to get a box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. She no longer has that weakness, the power of control being apparently corrected. We feel very much pleased at the result, and the pills are responsible for the benefit."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by all dealers, or will be forwarded by mail to any address on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the Islands.

NOTE NOT READ

Gen. King Closes Correspondence
With Judge Wilcox

MAGISTRATE'S LETTER SENT BACK

Military Officer Declares an Issue.
Must Mean Washington—The
Note Written in Vain.

The correspondence between Gen. Chas. King and Magistrate Wilcox came to a conclusion yesterday with an abruptness of a character slightly different from the decisive termination that had been anticipated by this paper in the morning. Quite early in the forenoon Gen. King sent the following to the judicial man at the Station House:

Headquarters District of Hawaii, Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 21, 1895.
Honorable W. Luther Wilcox, District Magistrate.

Sir: I have your letter of the 20th, in which you say you have "nothing to add or retract from the communication," forwarded October 18th. I deeply regret that at this stage of our national relations, an official of the Hawaiian Government should assume that from an official covert he has the right to issue false and defamatory utterances concerning the commanding general of the United States forces here stationed, but your reply to a courteous letter removes all honor the matter from a personal to an official issue, and yourself from further consideration of

CHARLES KING,
Brigadier General U. S. V., Commanding.

Gen. King had said on Thursday evening that he proposed to close the correspondence. He did and he didn't. Judge Wilcox has the last word in a way that will bear discussion and that might be made a subject for consideration by some of the town savants. The District Magistrate sent a note to Gen. King by a policeman, but the General sent an orderly back with the mislaid unopened and unread. However, Judge Wilcox gave this reply to the final of the military commander out for publication, and this is it:

Honolulu, Oct. 21, 1895.
Charles King, Brigadier General U. S. V., Commanding.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 21, and in reply would say that I deny in toto having "issued any false and defamatory utterances concerning the commanding general of the United States forces here stationed."

Still entertaining the highest respect for the office held by you, I remain, yours respectfully,
W. LUTHER WILCOX, District Magistrate of Honolulu.

Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 21, 1895.
Now, of course, Gen. King is not supposed to know that such a thing exists as this last note signed by Judge Wilcox and plainly expressing esteem for the office of Commander of the Military District of Hawaii. Gen. King alone knows whether or not the latest note of the Judge will be forwarded to Washington along with the other papers in the case.

The tilt between the General and the Judge continues to be the talk of the town. Gen. King intimates or rather asserts that the affair is no longer a personal matter. The inference is that he will call on Washington for interference or action and that the whole matter will be taken up by the War Department.

It is evident that when Gen. King penned the last phrase in his note of yesterday he meant what he said. Judge Wilcox continues in excellent spirits and "stands by" everything he has written on the subject.

John Manoa has issued a sweeping and final challenge to all local middle distance bicycle riders.

NOT SO FAR AWAY
IN CHICAGO U. S. A.

Greatest Mail Order House in the World.

MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY,
111 to 120 Michigan Ave.

WHO ISSUE SEMI-ANNUALLY THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE

GENERAL CATALOGUE
AND
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MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

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The Hawaiian Islands.

CLEAR HAVANA FILLER.

SOLD FOR 5 CENTS
FOR EACH

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Of paint put on at the right time and in the right place will often save many dollars. Take your veranda, front and back step, fence and such places as are exposed to the sun and rain all the time and they need paint much sooner than the unexposed parts of a house.

Hall's Cottage and Navy, Floor and Deck Paints are just the articles you need for this sort of work and we can furnish same in many shades, in gallons, 1-2 gallons, quarts or even pound tins. Our paints are all made by Masury & Son, the best known paint and varnish makers in the United States and are guaranteed as to quality. Everything in the way of Shellacs, Varnishes, Stains, Fillers, Hard Oil Finishes, Brushes and other things used by painters, to be had at

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SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
CANADA.SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL
UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport,
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies - - - - - 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 101,680,000

Total reinsurance - - - - - 107,680,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies - - - - - 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 35,000,000

Total reinsurance - - - - - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar, and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

£115,558,980.

1-Authorized Capital-£10,000,000 £ 10,000,000

2-Subscribed Capital-£2,750,000 £ 2,750,000

3-Paid up Capital-£87,500,000 £ 87,500,000

4-Reserve Funds-£2,458,980 £ 2,458,980

5-Life and Annuity Funds-£10,127,600 £ 10,127,600

£115,558,980 £ 115,558,980

Revenue Fire Branch-£1,551,277 £ 1,551,277

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches-£1,576,611 £ 1,576,611

£1,576,611 £ 1,576,611

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

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